

SOV/2-59-4-8/14

16(2)

AUTHOR: Vidrevich, Ya.

TITLE: A Statistical Study of the Factors of Labor Efficiency (From the Experience in the Textile Industry)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik statistiki, 1959, Nr 4, pp 75-77 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that technical improvement is the greatest factor influencing labor efficiency. Automatic looms constituted 17% of the looms in 1941 and 45% in 1957. This fact was responsible for the increased labor efficiency of 30 to 35%. The author then describes other factors influencing labor efficiency, namely: an organizational system aiming at the maximum use of labor and machinery, labor remuneration and labor training. There are 5 tables.

Card 1/1

KUSHNIR, N.P.; GOLUBEVA, M.B., tekhnik; VIDREVICH, Ya.V., inzh.-ekonomist;  
SHAPOVAL, L.Ya., inzh.; ARISTOV, P.I., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
CHARTARYAN, A.M.; SERGACHEVA, M.

Book reviews and bibliography. Tekst. prom. 25 no.5:87-94  
My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Starshiy inzh. nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii Kineshemskoy fabрики No.2 (for Kushnir). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya Kineshemskoy fabрики No.2 (for Golubeva).
- 3, Byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii Darnitskogo shelkovogo kombinata (for Shapoval). 4. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' Ivanovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti (for Aristov). 5. Nachal'nik otdela tekhnicheskogo kontrolya Leninakanskoy pryadil'noy fabрики (for Chartoryan).

~~VIDREVICH, I.A.V.~~

Reference book on statistics and economic indices of the textile industry in the U.S.S.R. ("Statistics and economic indices of the textile industry in the U.S.S.R." by M.N. Ivanov, Z.S. Parfenova. Reviewed by I.A.V. Vidrevich). Tekst. prom. 19 no.7:85-87 J1 '59.  
(MIRA 12:11)

(Bibliography--Textile industry--Statistics)

VIDREVICH, YAKOV Veniaminovich; VINOGRADOV, V.K., red.

[Productivity of labor in the textile and other light  
industries of the U.S.S.R.] Proizvoditel'nost' truda v tekstil'-  
noi i legkoi promyshlennosti SSSR. Pod red. V.K.Vinogradova.  
Moskva, Rostekhnizdat, 1960. 127 p. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Textile industry—Labor productivity)

FIGAREVSKIY, M.A.; VIDREVICH, Yu.V.

Coordinating Conference on Belt Conveyers. Obog. rud 6 no.1:57-61  
'61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Conveying machinery--Congresses)

POLYAK, Teodor Borisovich; ALTUNDZHI, N.V., retsenzent; VIDREVICH, Ye.V., retsenzent; KOPELEVICH, Ye.I., red.; KNAKHIN, M.T., tekhn.red.

[Labor productivity and labor requirements in cotton manufacture] Proizvoditel'nost' truda i trudoemkost' izdelii v khlopchatobumazhnom proizvodstve. Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry RSFSR, 1960. 188 p.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Cotton manufacture--Labor productivity) (Time study)

VIDREVICH, Yakov Veniaminovich ; BAKLANOVA, G.I., red.; DZHAPARIDZE,  
V.V., red.; SHENTSI, Ye.M., red.; IL'YUSHENKOVA, T.P., tekhn.  
red.;

[Statistics in textile industry enterprises] Statistika na pred-  
priiatiakh tekstil'noi promyshlennosti. Pod red. G.I.Baklanova i  
V.V.Dzhaparidze. Moskva, Gosstatizdat, 1962. 167 p.  
(MIRA 15:6)

(Textile industry—Statistics)

VIDPMA, J.

"Effect of chemical composition of welded metal on the quality and the mechanical properties of 25%Cr-20%Ni electrodes." p. 85.

ZVARANIE. (Ministerstvo hutneho prumyslu a rudnych bani a Ministerstvo strojarenstva). Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 8, No. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,  
August 1959.  
Uncla.



VIDRMA, Jaroslav

Some information on making electrodes for austenitic, stainless  
and high-temperature steel welding. Zvaranie 12 no.4:93-99  
Ap '63.

1. Zelezarny Antonina Zapotocksho, Vamberk.

VIDRMA, J.

"Estimating the capacity of welding electrodes." p. 101.

ZVARANIE. (Ministerstvo hutneho prumyslu a rudnych bani a Ministerstvo strojarenstva). Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 8, No. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,  
August 1959.  
Uncla.

VIDRO, G.I.; LUFT, B.L.; MATORIN, Yu.V.

Using gas discharge apparatus as light sources for the spectrum  
analysis of inert gases. Fiz.sbor. no.4:212-214 '58.  
(MIRA 12:5)

(Electric discharges through gases) (Gases, Rare--Spectra)

VIDRO, G.I.; LUFT, B.D.

Using gas-discharge apparatus as the source of light for spectrum  
analysis of inert gases. Zav.lab.22 no.4:442-443 '56.(MIRA 9:7)  
(Gases, Rare--Spectra) (Electron tubes)

VIDREVICH M.

Frid Ye., Vidrevich M. and Gordon A., "An Operational Amplifier for a Follower System," collection of articles of the Student Scientific Society of the Moscow Energy Institute, Moscow, 1953, Pages 29-41, with tables.

AUTHOR: Vidrevich, Ya.

SOV-2-58-7-6/14

TITLE: Commemorating the Fortieth Anniversary of the Industrial and Professional Census Taken in Russia in 1918 (K sorokaletiyu promyshlennoy i professional'noy perepisey 1918 g.v Rossii)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik statistiki, 1958, Nr 7, pp 51 - 53 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a short historical article on the All-Russian census taken in 1918 with respect to industrial installations and professions.

Card 1/1

VIDREVICH, Ya.V.

Forty years of the Soviet textile industry. Tekst.prom.17  
no.11:4-8 N '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(Textile industry)

VIDREVICH, Ya.V.

Improvement of production planning and accounting. Tekst.prom.  
16 no.11:59-61 N '56. (MIRA 9:12)  
(Textile industry--Accounting)



VURPAREANU, Andrei; VIDRIGHIN, Ioan, ing.; STOENESCU, Valeriu, ing.

High evaluation of the raw materials in light industry. Probleme  
econ 17 no.7:157-158 J1 '64.

1. Direktor, Cismadie Textile Plant (for Vurpareanu). 2. Chief  
Engineer, Cismadie Textile Plant (for Vidrighin). 3. Direktor,  
Galati Textile Enterprises (for Stoenescu).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859710020-8

VIORNA 1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859710020-8"

VIDRIG, K.  
SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Yugoslavia

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation: [not given]

Source: Belgrade, Veterinarski glasnik, No 6, 1961, pp 540-541.

Data: News: "Visit of Dr. Rene Vittoz, Director of the International  
Center for Epizootic Diseases."

*VIDRIG, K. (DR)*

*TU-11-11111*

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Yugoslavia

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation:

Source: Belgrade, Veterinarski glasnik, No 10, 1961, pp 799-860.

Data: "Veterinary Services of Yugoslavia in 1960."

Editors:

MIHAJLOVIC, S., Dr., Director of the Federal Administration for Veterinary Affairs (Director Savezne uprave za poslove veterinarstva);

EUGARSKI, M., Executive Head (nacelnik);

VIDRIG, K., Dr.

BABUDER, C., Dr.

POPOVIC, M.

JAKSIC, D.

PETROVIC, D.

ILIC, V.

PIRUZE, P.

Federal Veterinary Inspectors and Arbitrators (Savezni veterinarski inspektori i referenti)

Z/056/62/019/006/003/005  
1037/1237

AUTHOR: Vidrma, J.

TITLE: The influence of the impression depth on the values of the impression toughness of welding metals

PERIODICAL: Přehled technické a hospodářské literatury, v. 19, no. 6, 1962, 370, item no. HS 62-4673

TEXT: The values of impression-toughness obtained on experimental sticks with smaller impression depth are higher than the values obtained with larger impression depth. The difference in the computation coefficients for welding metals of different electrodes shows that it is necessary to determine the coefficient for every type of metal independently.

There are 1 drawing, 1 diagram, 4 tables and 1 reference.

Welding (Zvavanie) v. 11, no. 1, 1962, 10-12

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

VIDRMA, Jaroslav

Effect of the depth of a notch on the notch bar strength of welding metals. Zvaranie 11 no.1:10-12 Ja '62.

1. Zelezarny Antonina Zapotockeň, Vamberk.

VIDRO, G.I.; MASLENNIKOVA, M.V.

Spectral method of studying the migration of impurities in the oxide  
cathode of electron tubes. Zav.lab. 29 no.12:1443-1445 '63.  
(MIRA 17:1)

*Vidro, G.I.*

USSR/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis. Instruments.

K-7

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, 7981

Author : Vidro, G.I., Luft, B.D.

Title : Application of Gas-Discharge Instruments as Sources of Light for Spectral Analysis of Inert Gases.

Orig Pub : Zavod. laboratoriya, 1956, 22, No 4, 442-443

Abstract : A method is proposed for determining neon and helium in gas-discharge apparatus by using as a source of light the apparatus itself. In this work the source of light was a TG-1P tube (filament voltage 6.3, plate current 35 ma, pressure of gas in the tube 2 mm), in which there occurs during the time of operation an arc discharge, which is accompanied by the glow of the gases located in the tube. The glow of the tube is projected through an opening in the anode (1 mm in diameter) on to the slit of the ISP-51 spectrograph with a camera having  $f = 270$ . The spectra were photographed on a "Pankhrom" /film.

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USSR/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis. Instruments.

K-7

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, 7981

The standards used were TG-1P tube filled with helium with a known content of neon.

The analytic pairs of lines were Ne 6402.2 A -- He 6678.2 A at a content of 0.01 -- 0.1 and Ne 5852 A -- He 5875.6 A with a content of 0.1 -- 1%.

Card 2/2

- 111 -

84(7)

FRANK I BOOK REFLECTION

80W/1700

Materialy I Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po spektroskopii, 1956.  
t. II: Atomnaya spektroskopiya (Materials of the 10th All-Union  
Conference on Spectroscopy, 1956. Vol. 2: Atomic Spectroscopy)  
Izdatel'stvo L'vovskogo univ., 1958. 368 p. (Series: Itsk  
Pis'mennyi sbornik, vyp. 4(3)) 3,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po  
spektroskopii.

Editorial Board: G.S. Landsberg, Academician. (Resp. Ed.);  
B.M. Reprent, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences;  
I.I. Fabrikant, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences;  
V.A. Fabrikant, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences;  
V.G. Koritskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; S.M. Rayskiy,  
Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; L.E. Klimovskaya,  
Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; V.S. Milyanchuk  
(Deceased), Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; A.Ye.  
Alimbarman, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences;  
M.I. S.L. Gaser; Tech. Ed.: T.V. Sarmayuk.

FOOTNOTES: This book is intended for scientists and researchers in  
the field of spectroscopy, as well as for technical personnel  
making spectrum analysis in various industries.

COVERAGE: This volume contains 177 scientific and technical studies  
of atomic spectroscopy presented at the 10th All-Union Confer-  
ence on Spectroscopy in 1956. The studies were carried out by  
members of scientific and technical institutes and include  
studies of the physical properties of various substances and  
studies covering many phases of spectroscopy: spectra of rare earths,  
electromagnetic radiation, physicochemical methods for controlling  
uranium production, physics and technology of gas discharge,  
optics and spectroscopy, abnormal dispersion in metal vapors,  
spectroscopy and the combustion theory, spectrum analysis of ores  
and minerals, photographic methods for quantitative spectrum  
analysis of metals and alloys, spectral determination of the  
hydrogen content of metals by means of isotopes, tables, and  
atlases of spectral lines, spark spectrographic analysis,  
statistical study of variation in the parameters of calibration  
curves, determination of traces of metals, spectrum analysis in  
metallurgy, thermochemistry in metallurgy, and principles and  
practice of spectrochemical analysis.

Card 2/31

Materials of the 10th All-Union Conference (Cont.)	80W/1700
Zaydel', A.M., A.A. Petrov, and E.I. Petrov. Spectral Determination of Hydrogen in Metals by the Isotope Balance Method	206
Bergest, V.A., G.V. Verberg, A.M. Zaydel', and A.A. Petrov. Isotopic Spectrum Analysis of Hydrogen-deuteron Mixtures	207
Svenitskiy, M.S., and E.I. Tiganov. Studies on the Spectral Determination of Hydrogen in Metals	209
Vidro, G.I., B.D. Luft, and Yu. V. Motorin. Use of Gas- discharge Devices as Light Sources in the Spectrum Analysis of Inert Gases	212
Bozhova, O.P., and L.P. Baranovskaya. Spectrum Analysis of Multicomponent Gas Mixtures	214
Borovskiy, I.B., and S.A. Kotelnikov. Unit for the Analysis of Nitrogen in Metals and the Analysis of Gas in Small Samples	217
Pillacev, L.N., and M.M. Kagan. Spectral Analysis Determina- tion of Carbon and Hydrogen in Titanium	222
Card 14/31	

VEDRL; C.I.

VIDRO, L. I.

---

USSR/Physics - Oscillatory Spectra 1 Feb 52

"Distribution of Intensity in the Oscillatory Spectra of Linear Chains," L. I. Vidro, B. I. Stepanov

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXXII, No 4, pp 557-560

Calculates the intensities of infrared and combinational lines for 2 simplest models - linear chains, using the valent-optical scheme of M. V. Vol'kenshteyn and M. A. Yel'yashevich. Considers a simple linear chain consisting of  $2n+1$  identical bonds:  $o-o-...-o-o$ . Acknowledges the helpful assistance of Prof M. V. Vol'kenshteyn. Submitted by Acad A. N. Terenin 4 Dec 51.

213T112

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USSR/Physics - Vibration Spectra

Polymers

21 Aug 52

238198

"Vibration Spectra of Linear Polymers," I. I. Vidro  
and M. V. Vol'kenshteyn, Leningrad State U

"DAN SSSR" Vol 85, No 6, pp 1243-6

State that the important problem in the physics of  
polymers is the development of a method for detg the  
rare branchings of polymeric chains. Discuss the  
applicability of vibration spectra in this problem,

238198

In the case of a model of three-branch polymer. Con-  
clude that vibration spectra cannot be used to de-  
termine rather infrequent branchings. Acknowledge  
helpful advice and views of Prof B. I. Stepanov in  
the present work. Submitted by Acad A. N. Terenin  
10 Jun 52.

238198

VIDRO, L.I.; GORELOVA, M.N.; VELIKANOVA, Ye.I.

Satisfactory conditions for the primary annealing of glass parts.  
Stek. 1 ker. 13 no.10:10-12 0 '56. (MLRA 9:12)  
(Glass manufacture)

**AUTHOR:** VIDRO, L.I., KATUL'SKAYA, V.V. 32-6-35/54  
**TITLE:** The Use of Polymethylmetacrylate for the Production of the Standards for Difference of Paths of Rays. (Ispol'zovaniye polimethylmetakrilata dlya izgotovleniya etalonov raznosti choda, Russian).  
**PERIODICAL:** Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol 23, Nr 6, pp 745 - 746 (U.S.S.R.)  
**ABSTRACT:** In order to determine the stresses in transparent models the standards and models are investigated simultaneously in the polariscope, and in the case of the coincidence of colors the amount of stress is measured. In practice, the reciprocal dependence between the radiation shift index of the polymethylmetacrylate (polarimeter "PMP") and the wavelength (SENARMON's compensator) was measured. By means of a light filter several narrow parts of the spectrum are limited. Mica plates  $\frac{1}{4}$  were introduced in SENARMON's compensator for violet, green, and red parts of the spectrum for the purpose of accurate measurement. Within the structural boundaries the double radiation shift remains constant. By means of the aforementioned mica plates which are wedge-shaped, and which were introduced into the polariscope, an uninterrupted scale of interference colors was obtained, as the difference of radiation is a direct function of the thickness of the wedges. The difference

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The Use of Polymethylmetacrylate for the Production of the  
Standards for Difference of Paths of Rays. <sup>32-6-35/54</sup>

of the path of the ray in the anisotropic material is computed  
from  $G = l(n_1 - n_2)$ , where  $l$  denotes the thickness of the material  
(length of the path of the ray),  $n_1 - n_2$  - difference of ray turning  
indices for ordinary and spectral steel.

ASSOCIATION: Not given

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2



INDENBOM, V.L.; VIDRO, L.I.

Thermoplastic and structural stresses in solids. Fiz. tver.  
tela 6 no. 4:992-1000 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut kristallografi AN SSSR, Moskva.

ACCESSION NR: AP4028419

S/0181/64/006/004/0992/1000

AUTHORS: Indenbom, V. L.; Vidro, E. I.

TITLE: Thermoplastic and structural strains in solids

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 4, 1964, 992-1000

TOPIC TAGS: thermoplastic strain, structural strain, heat treatment, glass,  
glass BK 10

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the theory of internal strain, breaking this down to permit evaluation of individual contributions of thermoplastic and structural effects according to conditions of heat treatment. Qualitative evaluations and experimental investigations were made specifically on inorganic glass, but the techniques and basic results are applicable to the broad class of amorphous materials as well as to single crystals. Expressions were found for both thermoplastic and structural strain and the relationship between strain and relaxation time was established. From these relations the optimal method of heat treatment was determined. It is found that the rate of cooling at the extremes of the optimal range diminishes continuously; that is, retarded cooling, accompanied by relaxation of stress, proves to be more suitable than the ordinarily adopted method of

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4028419

weakening strains at a constant temperature and of the subsequent uniform cooling.  
Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 20 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR, Moscow (Institute of Crystallography  
AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 10Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, SS

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

INDENBOM, V. L.; VIDRO, L. I.

"Thermoplastic and structural stresses in glasses."

report submitted for 4th All-Union Conf on Structure of Glass, Leningrad,  
16-21 Mar 64.

VIDRO, L.I.; KOSHELEV, V.S.

Analyzing residual stresses in glass products subjected to  
complex cooling processes. Stek. i ker. 17 no. 11:16-17  
N '60. (MIRA 13:12)  
(Glass manufacture)

S/072/60/000/008/005/007/XX  
B021/B054

AUTHORS: Vidro, L. I., Khorol'skiy, Yu. M., Mironenko, L. A.

TITLE: Device for Controlling the Degree of Glass Homogeneity

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1960, No. 8, pp. 22 - 25

TEXT: The spectral transmittance of glass powder impregnated by immersion liquids at constant temperature of the medium is measured to characterize the homogeneity of glass. Light beams of a wavelength for which the refractive indices in glass and liquid coincide, pass through a color filter without any change. The half-width and the intensity in the maximum of the transmittance band of the color filter may serve as characteristics of the degree of homogeneity. The device used to control the degree of glass homogeneity (Fig. 2) was designed on the basis of a 4M-2 (UM-2) universal monochromator with the use of an Ф34-29 (FEU-29) photomultiplier and an M-95 (M-95) microammeter. Fig. 4 shows the results of measurement of the degree of homogeneity of 3C-4 (ZS-4) glass, and its scrap rate on heat treatment. It has been found that in most electrovacuum glasses a

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Device for Controlling the Degree of  
Glass Homogeneity

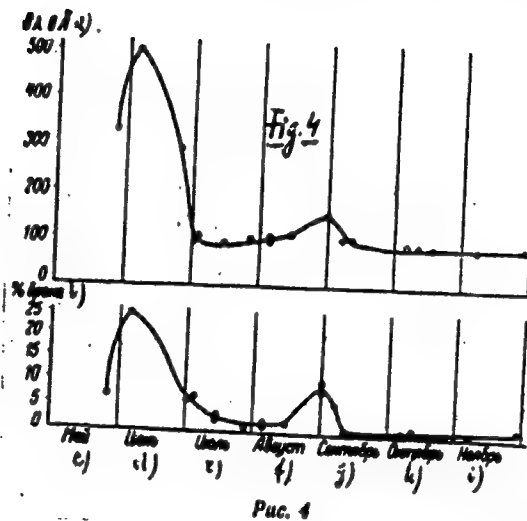
S/072/60/000/008/005/007/XX  
B021/B054

deterioration in homogeneity of more than 180-200 A increases the scrap rate. Glass analysis for its homogeneity by the method described takes less than two hours. There are 4 figures.

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S/072/60/000/008/005/007/XX  
B021/B054

- Legend to Fig. 4:
- a)  $\delta\lambda$  (half-width) in Å;
  - b) scrap in %;
  - c) May;
  - d) June;
  - e) July;
  - f) August;
  - g) September;
  - h) October;
  - i) November;



Card 3/3

Рис. 4



VIDRO, L. I., KHOROL'SKIY, Yu.M., MIROMENKO, L.A.

Unit for controlling the degree of glass homogeneity. Stek. 1 ker.  
17 no.8;22-25 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Glass--Testing)

VIDRO, L.I.; KHOROL'SKIY, Yu.M.

Control of the homogeneity of glass by means of dispersion light  
filters. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. no.7:112-116 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Glass--Testing) (Light filters)

S/170/60/003/07/10/C11  
B012/B054 82236

24.3900

AUTHORS:

Vidro, L. I., Khorol'skiy, Yu. M.

TITLE:

Control of Glass Homogeneity by Dispersion Light Filters

PERIODICAL:

Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 7,  
pp. 112 - 116

TEXT: V. I. Shelyubskiy (Ref. 1) suggested to determine the degree of glass homogeneity by measuring the light amount let through by a dispersion light filter (made of the same glass). Here, the authors describe a simpler method. It is based on the change in half-width of the transmission band with light filters for visible light depending on the degree of homogeneity of the glass powder. The method described here is based on the theory of dispersion light filters suggested by B. I. Stepanov and A. P. Prishivalko (Ref. 2). The authors assume that the light filter consists of individual independent elementary layers. Each of these layers is subdivided into a great number of cells. The latter are differently filled with solid particles and with an immersion liquid. Reflection from the cell boundaries is neglected; therefore, the results

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Control of Glass Homogeneity by Dispersion  
Light Filters

S/170/60/003/07/10/011  
B012/B054 82234

obtained may be also used for a qualitative evaluation of the operation of light filters made of inhomogeneous glass. The authors derive formula (5) for the intensity of light passing through the entire light filter, formula (6) for the transmission coefficient, and formula (9) for the half-width  $\delta\lambda$  of the transmission band of the light filter. The diagram of Fig. 1 shows the curves for  $k(\sigma)$  and  $\delta\lambda(\sigma)$ .  $k$  is the transmission coefficient. The 2nd chapter describes the experimental part. The installation for measuring the characteristics of the dispersion light filters is described; Fig. 2 shows the transmission curves of three light filters as an example. Fig. 1 shows that the dependence of the transmission coefficient  $k$ , and that of the half-width of the transmission band on  $\sigma$  may be used for controlling the glass homogeneity. Fig. 2 shows that the transmission coefficient reacts most intensely on the change of homogeneity in optical glasses, and the half-width of the transmission band in technical glasses. It is stated that this is in agreement with the theoretical results. The control method described was used by the authors in a factory for determining the causes of the increase in rejects in the production of electrotechnical glass. There are 2 figures and 2 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

X

AUTHOR: Vidro, I. I. (Saratov) SOV/76-32-8 3/17

TITLE: On the Vitrification Temperature Range of Inorganic Glasses  
(O temperaturnom intervale steklovaniya neorganicheskikh stekol.)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1978, Vol. 52, No. 8, pp. 1823-1826 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Proceeding from the relaxation theory of vitrification by Eyring for Kohnstam and G.D. Litvin (Ref 1) using the fundamental theories of the tempering of glass by G.D. Bartenov (Refs 2,3) and V.I. Valenskiy (Ref 4) the author proves in this paper that simple relations may be obtained for inorganic glasses, which characterize the temperature range of mechanical vitrification. Mathematical derivations for thermoplastic and thermoclastic stress were carried out and the function  $\beta(T)$  was specified. The latter within the range of vitrification (transition from the liquid to amorphous solid state) is different from zero and has a maximum at the "critical" temperature which may be regarded as the point of mechanical vitrification  $T_g$ . The extent of the vitrification

Card 1/2

On the Vitrification Temperature Range of  
Inorganic Glasses

Sov/76-31-8-15/37

range may be characterized by the "half-width" of the function  $P(T)$ . Within a certain temperature range it is independent of the cooling rate. The results obtained may be used for determining the conditions necessary for the first annealing of glass products as well as for the characterization of the vitrification range of other amorphous substances. The author gives explanations of the temperature dependence of the relaxation period mentioning the representations according to P.S. Kobeko; they are then represented by the example of isobutanol. Finally the author thanks V.L. Indenbom.

There are 2 figures and 9 references, 8 of which are Soviet

SUBMITTED:

March 16, 1957

Card 2/2

VIDROVICH, M. B.

Ugol' Coal Leningrad, Blav. red. geologo -razvedochnoi i geodezicheskoi lit-ry, 1935. 231 p.  
(Mineral'no-syr'evaya baza SSSR, vyp. 25) (53-52590)

TN85.M43 vol. 25

1. Coal - Russia

VIDTOROV S. V.

26230 Rastitel'nost' kak pri geologicheskikh issledovaniyakh v sredney azii.  
Problemy fiz geografii XIV, 1949, s. 126-33 Bibliogr: s. 131-32

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 35, 1949



VIDU, I., ing.

Protection work in laboratories. Rev chimie Min petr 12  
no.11:673-674 N '61

ALAUNE, Z.B.; TALAYKITE, Z.A. [Talaikyte, Z.]; VIDUGIRENE, V.I. [Vidugiriene, V.]

Spectroscopic study of 2,4-dinitrophenyl hydrazones of  $\alpha$ -acetylenic ketones.  
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\* **Platinum-Manganese Alloys.** V. A. Nemilov, T. A. Vklusova, and M. N. Pivovarov (Izv. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. (Dull. Acad. Sci., U.R.S.S.), 1957, (Chem.), 4, 743-752).—[In Russian, with (German summary).] The system was examined by thermal, micrographic, hardness, and resistance methods up to 50 atomic-% platinum. The liquidus reaches a minimum at 25 atomic-% platinum and heat effects are obtained at compositions corresponding with PtMn (about 900° C.) and PtMn (about 956° C.). The hardness curves of alloys which have been annealed at 800° C. for 3 days shows a minima at PtMn and PtMn and the temperature coeff. of resistance curves maxima at PtMn, PtMn, and PtMn. None of these points is present in similar curves obtained from alloys homogenized at high temperature. Micro-examination of alloys containing the compounds reveals typical shaded structures.—N. A.

\*Investigation of the Ternary Platinum-Copper-Nickel System. V. A. Nemilov and V. A. Valukova (*Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Met. Fiz.*, 1960, 17, 111-124). (In Russian.) Eight sections of the platinum-copper-nickel system were investigated by thermal analysis, measurement of thermal hardness and of electrical resistance and its temperature coefficient, and micro-examination. Tensile strength, elongation, and thermoelectric force were determined for alloys of high platinum content. It was found that alloys of this system

consist of solid solutions in both the quenched and the annealed conditions. In the range of alloys on the platinum-copper side, the presence of the compounds  $\text{Pt}_3\text{Cu}$  and  $\text{PtCu}$  is observed in the as-annealed condition. No ternary compounds were found. The properties measured show certain deviations from the regularities characteristic of the binary solid solutions. N. A.

VIDUSOVA, T. A.

USSR/Metals

Lead Alloys

Magnesium

Sep 47

"Solid Solutions of Magnesium and Lead," N. S. Kurnakov (Deceased), Pogodin, S. A., T. A. Vidusova, IONKh, AN, SSSR, Leningrad Polytech Inst imeni M. I. Kalinin Lab Gen Chem, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  pp

"Izv Sektora Fiz Analiza" Vol XV

Using data obtained in 1929, describes physical-chemical methods of analyzing lead solutions, which have small additions of magnesium. Lead solutions, with small additions of magnesium, lent themselves readily to natural aging. Hardness of aged cast alloys, with 0.5 to 0.7% by weight of magnesium, was 15. Hardness of alloys which had 1.4% by weight of magnesium was as much as 20. Submitted 15 Nov 1940.

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\*The System Gold-Palladium-Platinum. V. A. Nemilov, T. A. Velusova, A. A. Rudnitsky, and M. M. Putaykina (*Izvest. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1957, (20), 176-274; C. Abstr., 1959, 44, 5297*).--[In Russian]. Sixty-eight binary and ternary alloys, at intervals of 10 at.-% of the components, were studied. They were submitted to thermal analysis and determinations made of their microstructure, Brinell hardness, tensile strength, elongation, conductivity, and thermo-e.m.f. against platinum. Gold-palladium and palladium-platinum alloys form a continuous series of solid solutions, but gold-platinum alloys do not. The data are tabulated and presented in diagrams.

June 1957



CA

9

Hardness and microstructure of iron-iridium alloys.  
V. A. Numbay and E. A. Volynova. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Fiz. Khim. i Mekh. Metal.*, 1947, 1(1), 1-4. (Ann. Soviet physics, Inst. chem. gen.) No. 20, 249-4 (1947). At elevated temp. Fe and Ir formed a continuous series of solid solns. Prolonged heating at 1300° followed by slow cooling produced a definite compl. of FeIr. M. Hirsch

CA

9

Raising the mechanical properties of palladium-silver-gold alloys by addition of a fourth component. V. A. Nemilov, T. A. Vidusova, and V. K. Nikitina. *Invent. Sektora Plaviny i Drug. Blagorod. Met., Inst. Obshchei i Neorg. Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* No. 21, 212-8 (1948).—The effect of Co on aging and transformation was investigated in the solid state of alloys contg. Pd 40-70, Au 10-20, Co 2-6%, and the rest Ag. The alloys were heated at 1150° for 24 hrs. and then hardened in H<sub>2</sub>O. The aging was carried out at 450° for 2-22 hrs. It was judged by detg. Brinell hardness with a 10-mm. ball and 250-kg. load. The hardness was also detd. after heating for 24 hrs. at 1150° followed by a 6-day cooling to 600°. At 70% Pd, the effect of Co was unnoticeable. The greatest effect was observed in alloys with 40% of Pd. At 55% Pd it was weaker and at 60% barely noticeable. The ineffectiveness of Co in Pd-rich alloys is attributed to the soln. of Co in Pd from which it does not sep. out even at room temp. M. Hosh

гпа

*Prospecting Along*

\*Investigation of Alloys of the System Palladium-Nickel-Chromium. V. A. Nemilov, T. A. Viduova, and V. K. Nikitina (*Izv. Akad. Nauk. SSSR*, 1944, (22), 175-194; C. Abstr. 1951, 68, 1002).—[In Russian]. The alloys studied (contg. Pd 10-95, Cr 1-25-78-75, and Ni 1-25-75-75%) were subjected to thermal analysis, microstructure study, data of Brinell hardness (10-mm.-dia. ball, 250-kg. load), and of elect. resistance and its temp. coeff. In the range 57-76-95-90 wt.-% Pd there is a continuous solid soln. At 57-76% Pd the system Pd-Cr contained Pd-Cr<sub>2</sub>, which formed a eutectic with Cr. Another eutectic was formed by Ni and Cr. A double eutectic line was formed by solid soln. rich in Pd and solid soln. rich in Cr. The hardness of alloys with a Pd content of 95%, and increased from the Pd-Ni side, passed through a max., and dropped towards the Pd-Cr side. The hardness of alloys with 57-76-90% Pd decreased from the Pd-Ni side, passed through

a min., and rose towards the Pd-Cr side. At 80% Pd alloys with up to 30% Cr formed solid soln.; above that they formed heterogeneous mixtures. The hardness curve of these alloys consisted of 2 branches with min. The branches intersected at the boundary of heterogeneity. At 40% Pd the hardness curve consisted of 3 branches with 2 min. The left branch of the curve is formed by alloys with 0-37% Cr which are solid soln., the middle branch by alloys with 37-53% Cr which are heterogeneous hypo-eutectic mixtures, and the right branch by heterogeneous hyper-eutectic alloys. At 30% Pd the hardness curve is made up of 3 branches: a hypo-eutectic and a hyper-eutectic one. The branches intersect at 44% Cr. The hardness curves of alloys with 20 and 10% Pd are similar. The resistance was determined at 25° and 100°C. The resistance of alloys rose sharply from the Pd-Ni side to the Pd-Cr side. Photomicrographs of the structures are given.

6. A. 9

**Investigation of the system platinum-palladium-nickel.**  
V. A. Nemilov and T. A. Vikusova. *Izvest. Sektora Platin i Drugikh Blagorod. Metal. Inst. Obshchei i Neorg. Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* No. 24, 5-14 (1949). -- The lowest recorded crystn. point (1265°) in this system was for the alloy of Pt 10, Pd 40, and Ni 50%. The m.p. rose with the Pt content. The highest crystn. point recorded was 1500° for the alloy Pt 60, Pd 30, and Ni 10%. The greatest hardness had the alloys near the Pt-Ni side. The highest hardness observed was of the alloy of Pt 50, Pd 10, and Ni 20%. In addn. were detd. electroresistance, tensile strength, and elongation. The results are tabulated and presented graphically. The results indicate that this system has large areas of continuous solid solns. M. Hough

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